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C. B. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER.
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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1866. NO. 141.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Death from Laughing Gas.

DR. C. SILL THE VICTIM.—This gentleman, of late so renowned for his skill in the use of this popular agent, has been taking it frequently himself to exhibit the (as he supposed harmless) agent, and has been sacrificed to the cause he espoused. Large doses of the gas have been taken by the Doctor every day for the purpose of seeing what effect it would have on his system; but he little dreamed in his scientific pursuits, of any fatal termination.

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Graduated

At Duff's Mercantile College, Pittsburgh:
J. S. Tait, Decatur, Illinois.
O. B. Deal, New Comerstown, Ohio.
John S. Wilkins, Londonderry, Ohio.
J. F. Birney, Deer-ville, Ohio.
Samuel B. Dawson, Sistersville Ferry, Pa.
James Lynch, Pittsburgh.
Wm. W. King, Sandy, Ohio.
J. R. Tyers, Brookfield, Ohio.
W. B. Hooper, Jersey City, N. J.
Clarence K. Tidball, New Castle, Pa.
John Haslett, Allegheny city.
W. Burr, Worthington, Ohio.
H. C. Hunter, Bridgeport, Ohio.
George P. Davis, Minerva, Ohio.
C. C. Gray, Turtle Creek, Pa.
Thomas W. Johnstown, Pa.
Wm. M. Riddle, Middletown, Pa.
Wm. J. Sturgeon, Pittsburgh.
M. T. Braden, Beaver, Pa.
J. H. Burwell, Zanesville, Ohio.
F. Mesklmen, New Comerston, Ohio.
Griffith A. Taylor, Monongahela City, Pa.
T. B. Stewart, Pittsburgh.
A. L. Hoover, Clearfield, Pa.
George W. Butcher, Atchison, Ohio.
Wm. W. Nowell, Summerfield, Ohio.
Charles W. Phillips, Somerset, Ohio.
C. H. Burwell, Zanesville, Ohio.
Thomas A. Brierly, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. Dieque, Powhattan Point, Ohio.
Wm. J. Metcalf, Cincinnati, Ohio.
George B Dawson, Rochester, Pa.
All of whom passed the usual searching examinations of the College satisfactorily, and who will, no doubt, be further distinguished by obtaining an honorable proficiency in business. Each graduate was awarded the beautiful diploma of the College, as a credential of his proficiency, of his industry and of his exemplary deportment during the course of study.

Warranted Pure.

The Laughing Gas that is manufactured administered by Dr. C. Spencer, No. 314 Penn street, is warranted to do its perfectly pure, as with his apparatus for manufacturing it is washed thoroughly three different times before it is used. He spent a number of years in Pittsburgh, and has had three years experience in giving it. From fifty (50) to seventy (70) persons take it daily at his office and are relieved of their tooth-ache before they leave. No one has had a death here from. He gives the gas free, and only charges $10 for a beautiful set of teeth superior to those that other dentists charge $15 and $25 for. Don't be foolish enough to pay $15 or $25 for a filling or for a silver, when you can have your teeth filled in a superior style for from $1 to $2 at the Steam Dental Establishment.

Kenwood Boarding School,

for Boys, New Brighton, Pa. Summer Session begins March 20th.

At a Lecture

recently delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York city, on the "Philosophy of Smoking," in enumerating the advantages of funny tobacco the lecturer recited an instance in the case of a man who was wrecked among the Feejee Islands. All were eaten by the Islanders except one man, and him they declined to touch, in consequence of his flesh smelling so strongly of tobacco; since the lecturer argued that a person who could not smoke all on Pittock for albums, gold pens, pocket books, jewelry, &c.

Peterson—Pittock has Peterson's Magazine for March.

Julia Daly, Laura Keene, Ada Monk, Carrie Moore, Sophie Gin ber, Emilie Melville, Jean Hosmer. Photographs of these ladies, and **2,000** others at Pittock's.

All the March Magazines and the late papers are to be had at Pittock's.

All the New Books at Pittock's.

Diaries, Almanacs, Serpents, at Pittock's.

All the New Music at Pittock's.

2,000 Photographs received within the past two weeks at Pittock's.

Insure your greenbacks by carrying pocket books. Pittock has them.

Universalist Fair.

This Fair, progressing so successfully through the present week, will be continued next week. There is no chance to see so much in one week as that the large City Hall has been filled for the last two or three evenings with delighted audiences to witness the various displays and amusements. No doubt the crowd will be larger to-night than ever.

Indigestion and Innutrition

is the foundation of Consumption. All scientific physicians admit this, and nearly all are becoming convinced that pure liquor, combined with vegetable remedies, which act directly on the digestive organs, is the remedy indicated.

It is admitted by our learned physicians that Dr. Hoback's Bitters combine the properties of a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent, and the best stomachic known to the world. It is highly acknowledged by practical chemists to be the safest and surest preventive to bilious derangement, regulating the system and giving strength to the digestive organs.

Ladies in delicate health will find it suited to their use; it is also highly recommended to mothers while nursing. It contains invigorating power for enervated systems.

Convalescents should use the Bitters to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute disease.

A Person

found asleep to day on Penn street. On arousing the gentleman it was found that all of his teeth had been taken from his upper jaw. Dr. Sill is supposed to have performed. From all we can learn of the person and experience no pain. **246** Penn street.

Yard Wide Sheeting,

36c; fine Shirting, 25c; extra quality and wide shirting, 31½; good flannel cotton, 25c. Call at Hyde's. All the very best makes at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

That New Well,

At No. 70 Fifth street that is "doing" a steady flow. Three more counties sold to-day (Friday) for "Powers' Perpetual Broom"—Fayette, Pa., and Stark and Wayne, Ohio. There is no time to lose. *"Now"* is the watchword. See advertisement of J. N. Whidden.

Specialities

At Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street. Pure wines and liquors of all descriptions, for medicinal purposes. If you want a reliable article, Fleming's Drug Store is the place to get it. Remember the place.

A Few Left.

Wm. Fleming, No. 129 Wood street, still has a few Ladies' Furs, which he offers at a reduced price in order to close out.

Great Sale

Of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and will offer, commencing this day and continue for a week, Dress Goods, embracing almost everything required for the coming season, at such prices as will command their immediate sale. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Call Immediately

At 129 Wood street, if you wish to purchase Furs at a bargain.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at **25** cents each. We are the only establishment on this section. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Bargains

In Hats, Caps and Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Wm. Fleming's.

Bulwer's Great Play

Of the Lady of Lyons this afternoon. Miss Laura Keene and the splendid success, the Seven Wives of Ireland.

W's. W's. W's.

White Lead Manufacturers, Watchmakers and Weavers pronounce Sawyer's Barber's Soap the best compound for shaving and the toilet, it is the very best.

In the reply of Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow's dispatch, enclosing the speech of the Emperor Napoleon in reference to Mexican affairs, which has been printed and will be forwarded to Europe immediately Mr. Seward alludes with considerable severity to Napoleon, and denies the assertion of the Emperor that our Government had been invited to join France in the Mexican intervention, before the introduction of the French forces into the army of Maximilian.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT,

At the White House, on Thursday, February 22d, 1866.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the District was held on Thursday, which adjourned *en masse* to the White House, when the President spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens, for I presume I have the right to address you as such, to the committee who have conducted and organized this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the compliment and the approbation they have manifested, in their personal address to myself, and in the resolutions they have adopted. I am free to say to you on this occasion, that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that so large a portion of my fellow citizens approve and indorse the policy that has been adopted, and is intended to be pursued, in future. That policy has been one which was intended to restore the glorious Union of States and their original relations to the Government of the United States. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government, the Father of his Country—of him who stood at the head of this government. Then, all these States entered into the Union. This day, I say, is peculiarly appropriate to indorse the restoration of the Union of these States, founded by the father of his country, Washington. Washington, whose name this city bears, is enshrined in the hearts of all who love free government; Washington, who, in the language of the eulogist, was first in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim, no nation can appropriate him. His reputation and life is the common inheritance of all who love free governments. In deep gratitude for the part of extending the National Washington Monument Association, which is directing its efforts to the completion of the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and, so far as I could, to give them my individual influence. The monument is being erected within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed in the pledges which all the State associations and State organizations have placed in that monument of their faith and love for this Union be preserved,—let it be completed, and in this connection let me say to the committee that the stone presented to me, and which is to be placed in that monument, I will place there with pleasure, and I will do something more.

Resolved, That in response to the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic, I will be present at the ceremonies of depositing the remains of the unknown dead in the National Cemetery, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

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Highly Interesting.

Gen. Grant—The Steamer Atlantic—The Tax on Tobacco—Murderer Executed—Imprisoned for Life—Defaulter Sentenced, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, February 23.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant is passing the day in a reserved manner at the house of A. T. Stewart, Esq. He will leave for Washington to-morrow.

PIONEER STEAMER.

The steamer Atlantic, the pioneer of the North American Lloyd Steamship Company, sailed yesterday for Southampton and Bremen as this line will perform regular fortnight service hereafter.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO,

Dispatches from Washington say it is stated that the Ways and Means Committee are favorably considering the proposition to tax all tobacco in bond instead of only upon that manufactured article. It is thought this mode of taxation will prevent many and considerable frauds upon the revenue.

MURDERER EXECUTED.

John S. Pearson, who murdered Walter Gregory in the town of Wallhill, Orange county, on the 26th day of last September, was executed at Goshen to-day.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

The jury in the case of John Cahill, for the murder of Thomas Murtica, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, and Cahill was sentenced the prisoner at once to imprisonment at Sing Sing for life.

SENTENCED.

Frederick B. Meach, formerly a clerk in the employ of Kent Bros., and who about a year since embezzled $75,000, plead guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced by Judge Russell to one year in the penitentiary.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The *Post's* special says there is much excitement in Washington over the President's speech. A Republican caucus was held to-night. Moderation was counselled by the leaders.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.

On Thursday night officer Knapp, of the Erie Railway police, and Detective Shoop, of Buffalo, arrested John Powell and Thomas Powell, employing the Erie Railway. Wallace and Powell have been engaged for two years past in robbing freight cars near Elmira, and have taken in that time $100,000 worth of goods. A large quantity of the stolen goods were recovered. The plan followed by the robbers was to enter the cars while in Elmira, and throw out freight after the train left the station, confederates being present to secure the property. The arrested parties are old offenders, having served a term in State prison for burglary.

The Freedmen—Roman Catholic Influence.

A gentleman, who during the war was in the employ of the American Tract Society in the Gulf States, has returned to this city, and where he had labored successfully for many years. He writes a long letter to the Tract Agency in New York, from McMinnville, Tenn., concerning affairs in Tennessee. He is a sandhill, plain observer, and his veracity is unimpeachable.

In respect to the freedmen, he says their condition in the South is worse than I expected. Although slavery is abolished, the legislation, yet what are called "the black laws" governing freedmen are still in force.

These prohibit "free persons of color" from holding or owning in their own name any property, either personal, real or mixed. Deeds made by or with them are not only null and void but any white person trading with them is punishable by fine. This law is generally disregarded where the freedmen are employed as servants by the white people, but in matters of trading or holding property, they are kept in so much fear that but few are ambitious to accumulate property. It is simply labor for others or losing it. Some of them hold property in their possession, but in the name of some white man. But this is a very uncertain way of holding property. Half fed, half clothed, and very poorly housed, being crowded into cabins, or small tents, shanties or sod hovels, they fall easy victims to the small-pox, which is carrying them off by scores, hundreds and thousands every where in the South.

The writer dwells much upon the moral and religious condition of the whites in the South. It can safely be said that their wickedness is beyond conception. Profanity and obscene jesting are heard in every place, and where two or three men or boys assemble together, who vie with each other in boasting of their debauches and theft that the very air seems polluted with their filthy conversations and communications. The South is everywhere filled with the most abject superstition, and the negro for the most effectual kicking and abuse. He says:

But I find one most powerful influence at work here now that was unknown to the people in the South before the war, or was scarcely known outside of the large towns and cities, and that is Catholicism. Priests and nuns are where they laid their plans, and so vigorously, persistently and quietly are they carrying them into effect, that, without exciting any suspicion, they are now making more converts than all the other denominations combined. Their female sisterhoods and agents have been in every town and neighborhood that I have visited, before me, and I have heard of them in many I afterwards visited, but I will pass by this little facetiousness. My friends may say you are President, and you must not talk about such things. When principles are involved, my countrymen; when the existence of my country is imperilled, I know no man, I know no party. I know only my country, and in the forum and shadow. We find that, in effect, an irresponsible central directory, nearly all the powers of the Government in the hands of a few, and chiefly bring about a consolidation, which is equally subversive of constitutional liberty as disintegration. Sometimes revolutions most disastrous to the people are effected without shedding blood. The substance of my doctrine is liberty, to be taken away, leaving only the form

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST SPEECH.

It was a blunder in President JOHNSON to make the speech he did to the crowd who visited him on Thursday. While he said some things which, as distinct propositions, cannot be excepted to, the speech itself was in no good temper; portions of it were in extremely bad taste, and as a whole it will go far to alienate from him the confidence of thousands and widen the breach that was already existing. We need not specify. The defects are too glaring not to be recognised by the reader on the first perusal.

The country will be pleased with the reiteration of the sentiment, that leading traitors should be punished, while the mass of the Southern people are treated with kindness. But it would be better pleased with something that would make these words good. There is no disputing that the President, in the exercise of the pardoning power, and in his general course, has receded from the line he has so frequently drawn and which he has drawn again in this speech; and the country does not hear with patience these utterances, repeated, as they were, no doubt, on the last occasion, to men deserving punishment, but who vociferated with the President's pardon in their pockets. But President JOHNSON may yet redeem his promise in this regard. We sincerely hope he will, but our confidence is not strong.

But the notable feature of the speech is the invitation he puts forth for new affiliations. "Come with me, and I will go with you," he says. There can be no other inference than that he is looking elsewhere for support than to the party that elected him and that generously gave him its confidence. Did he look to that party, there would be no occasion for such an invitation, to such a crowd, headed as it was by S. S. COX, of copperhead notoriety. No one will object to the President inviting all sorts of people to support him, so long as his acts are right. If he pursues the right course, he cannot diverge far from the line whereon the patriotic masses have for more than four years traveled and will continue to travel. But we grieve to say that he more than intimates another purpose. President JOHNSON speaks like one who is about to diverge, or feels that he has already diverged, from old friends and supporters; and that he must look around for new ones. Time will show whether this was fact or seeming,—whether ANDREW JOHNSON has predeterminedly cast adrift for a voyage into new latitudes where wreck and ruin await him.

Be this as it may, the country will judge President JOHNSON, as it is now judging him, by his acts.

THE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

One of the most notable and at the same time encouraging features of the "situation" at Washington, is the fact the Cabinet holds together. This is the ground, should it continue, on which many will base their hopes for the future. There are, however, those who would be glad to realize what they have labored so industriously to bring about—a speedy dissolution of the Cabinet, and a smashing up of things in general. For our part, we do not contemplate such a state of things with any degree of satisfaction, and, perceiving the tendency of events, we have striven, in our sphere, to prevent it. There are now, and from the first have been, paramount reasons, not wholly of a political or party character, for desiring to have such a catastrophe if possible avoided; and we have not felt, nor do we now feel, like applauding any Representative, or any constituency, that did not perceive, or perceiving would not heed the fact, that the grave questions of Revenue, Currency and Debt, laid upon every man, in and out of Congress, an obligation and a duty superior to any other. Whither the present complication could have been avoided, how much haste, over-zealousness and pre-determined action had to do in bringing it around, it may be fruitless now to inquire. We may, however, hope that things will not go from bad to worse. They have gone far enough, however, to make it tolerably clear that the greats interest we have referred to will scarcely escape detriment. And it may be that the present attitude of affairs is sufficiently interesting to create, even with those who have been instrumental in bringing it about, the wish that some things had been left undone, that some words had been left unspoken, and that for the future there may be more wisdom. A constituency, whose interests are all involved in measures of Revenue and Finance, when the moment for reflection comes, will perceive what Representatives have acted wisely to preserve, what rashly to destroy.

We have said that the country has looked, and does now look, to the continuance of the Cabinet without a break, as a favorable sign. It may not long continue, but while we do not undervalue anything involved in the administration of the government at this perilous moment, we conceive it to be the duty of every patriot to do all he can to keep the good old ship from the breakers, and, if possible, to bring her back to the track of clear sailing and the port of safety.

YOUNG FARMERS.

Young men who take to farming as the business of their lives, for choice and not from necessity, do not constitute a very numerous class. Those who do so, should be so. Of those who are born and raised to early manhood on farms, a large proportion seek other employments as soon as they are allowed to choose for themselves. This is not probably from the operation of any single cause, but from influences operating long and insensibly, and at last ripening into a settled aversion to the business, so strong as to be incompatible with the voluntary and cheerful pursuit of it. It is not the hard labor that is disliked, for the farm is often forsaken for employments which lay heavier burdens on the bone and muscle of the young man. It is not always for greater immediate profit, for the long trial of an apprenticeship, without compensation, is often preferred, and that, too, at the preparation for a trade that is laborious and not specially lucrative. Somehow a disrelish or a positive aversion is contracted for the farm and its labors, and a large majority of those who are reared in rural scenes resign them with no reluctance for labors of various kinds in towns and cities.

Perhaps, it would not be difficult to discover a large share of the reason for this in the unfortunate modes and habits that prevail among farming communities. The mind instinctively rebels against perpetual work, though it should not be severe. Occasional leisure is a luxury and a necessity. Intellectual improvement is aspired to by some minds with the resistless force and urgency of an appetite. The slovenly habits that prevail among many farmers are disgusting to the natural taste of not a few of the sons of farmers. The dullness of life, where no vivacity of conversation is brought to the relief, weighs heavily on the buoyant spirit of the young. These are some, and only a small part, of the repellant influences which drive the young from their rural homes to the toils and excitements of cities and towns, and that keep many in towns from yielding to a natural fondness for the country and its employments.

Those who take to farming from choice are the ones who will enjoy the business and who will thrive in it, and who will make improvements in it. There is no necessary connection between farming—we mean practical farming, with the accompaniment of personal labor—and a rough, coarse, uncultivated course of life. The facilities for mutual improvement are as much within the reach of the farmer as of the city mechanic, and conversation with good books is quite as improving and pleasant as the common social intercourse of men in towns. Cultivation, in the farmer himself, his wife, his children, will show advantageously in the cultivation of his farm. Young persons should enter on their business with the determination to make it both profitable and pleasant, to redeem it from the discredit that rude natures and slovenly habits have brought upon it. They should exercise their minds, as well as their physical strength, and both cultivate and gratify taste in all their arrangements, making everything—fields, buildings, stock, implements—as beautiful and attractive to the eye as is consistent with the primary design of usefulness.

These truths we give to our young farmers, with the full understanding that we may be jeered by some of them as book-farmers and gentlemen-farmers. But some of them also will see that there is truth and importance in these hints. If the honorable business of agriculture is to be brought to its highest degree of profitableness, it must enlist intelligence and taste in the prosecution of it. And young farmers are the persons who must give it that elevation, by reading, by mingling and conversing with others of their profession, and by surrounding it with its appropriate rural attractions.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD supports the President and his policy without reservation. His speech, to make which he left Washington and traveled all the way to New York, at the Cooper Institute meeting, will prove to be not the least effective support the President will receive. There is one way the distinguished Secretary can carry the country with him, and that is, by bringing the President to act up to the rules for the punishment of treason and the recognition of loyalty, so frequently laid down in the Presidential speeches. Let that be done, and there will be no need for the Secretary to travel to New York to defend the President, and the Executive will have no occasion to beat about for support from any quarter. He would be with the people as strong as he could wish to be, and Congress would be at his back. Will not Mr. SEWARD undertake this much?

THE CABINET ON THE VETO.

The Washington *Republican*, which would be likely to speak on good authority, says: "Messrs. SEWARD, MCCULLOCH, WELLES, and DENNISON were first and last in favor of the veto. No member made any serious objection to it. Before the message was sent to the Senate the entire Cabinet was a unit."

It seems to be settled that Postmaster-General DENNISON supported the veto-message and defends it now. He affirms that he considers himself within the Union party, and that he does not intend to go out of it. It may be assumed for a certainty that the country, even though he does support the President, would prefer to see Governor DENNISON remain in than to see him leave the Cabinet. It is hardly probable that he will leave at once.

RUMOR connects Senator COWAN, of this State, with pending Cabinet changes, and the same busy tongue takes equal liberties with a distinguished public man as promoting the change, with the view, on his part, of succeeding to Mr. COWAN'S seat in the Senate. But rumors are not always to be relied on.

About Poison.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

So many questions have been asked me recently about poisons, how long a time is required to make a chemical analysis for their detection, how it is done, &c., that I have thought a few words on poison in general, would not be uninteresting to your readers. Toxicology—or that branch of Medical Jurisprudence which treats of the history and properties of poisons, has received so much attention of late years, and the laws which govern their actions are now so well understood, that it has been elevated to the rank of a science, and has justly become a branch of professional education. Chemistry and the microscope have been brought to its aid, and its power of detecting the most subtle poisons, no matter how small in quantity, and how intimately mixed with other substances—either by accident or design—is a wonder to all. Vomited matter, ejected upon the floor, and left until dried into the hard wood; food spilled upon the ground, and thoroughly mixed with the soil, and poisons, absorbed into the various tissues of the body, and not examined for months, have been searched out by unfailing chemical tests, and have caused the execution of more than one criminal. The late Dr. Webster, of Harvard University, detected arsenic in a body which had been buried fourteen years. The microscope too, by peering into the hidden structure of a hair, or a blood corpuscle 1-3200 of an inch in diameter and thereby discovering to what animal it belonged, has often lead to the detection of foul deeds.

All poisons do not act in the same manner. One class, for example, acts on the spinal marrow producing violent spasmodic action, contortion of the body, &c. Others affect the brain, producing stupor, insensibility, paralysis, or delirium. Some excoriate the parts touched, burning and destroying them, while the majority of mineral poisons produce vomiting and purging, burning pains in the stomach and throat, cramps of the inferior extremities, &c.

A poison taken into the system generally produces death by being absorbed into the blood. The portion found in the stomach and other parts of the alimentary canal is the *unabsorbed* part, and has nothing to do with the death of the individual. It merely shows that poison in large quantities has been taken into the system. The general belief among unprofessional persons is, that the amount found in the stomach was the cause of death, and the counsel for the defense sometimes takes advantage of this by pressing the witness to say whether the amount found was sufficient to produce death. The poison absorbed into the circulation is found sometimes in one organ and sometimes in another, depending chiefly upon the length of time which has elapsed between the taking of the poison and the death of the individual. Cases *have* occurred where the person has lingered so long after taking the poison, that it has been eliminated from the system by the natural excretions. The length of time required for a chemical analysis depends, of course, upon many incidental circumstances, as the nature of the poison suspected, and the kind of material in which search is to made. A decisive chemical analysis generally requires at least two weeks of careful labor—often more. A prominent gentleman of this city—a member of one of the learned professions, and a graduate of one of the best institutions in this country—expressed much surprise a few days since at the length of time required, "supposing it could be done in half an hour."

The substances to be analyzed almost invariably contain organic matter, which must be first got rid of by a slow and tedious process, requiring several days, and when the amount of inorganic matter often remains interfering very materially with the tests used. Should poison be found it is necessary to show beyond the slightest doubt, that there cannot possibly be any mistake in the matter. It must be of those who are born and raised to early manhood on farms, a large proportion seek other employments as soon as they are allowed to choose for themselves. This is not probably from the operation of any single cause, but from influences operating long and insensibly, and at last ripening into a settled aversion to the business, so strong as to be incompatible with the voluntary and cheerful pursuit of it. It is not the hard labor that is disliked, for the farm is often forsaken for employments which lay heavier burdens on the bone and muscle of the young man. It is not always for greater immediate profit, for the long trial of an apprenticeship, without compensation, is often preferred, and that, too, at the preparation for a trade that is laborious and not specially lucrative. Somehow a disrelish or a positive aversion is contracted for the farm and its labors, and a large majority of those who are reared in rural scenes resign them with no reluctance for labors of various kinds in towns and cities.

Perhaps, it would not be difficult to discover a large share of the reason for this in the unfortunate modes and habits that prevail among farming communities. The mind instinctively rebels against perpetual work, though it should not be severe. Occasional leisure is a luxury and a necessity. Intellectual improvement is aspired to by some minds with the resistless force and urgency of an appetite. The slovenly habits that prevail among many farmers are disgusting to the natural taste of not a few of the sons of farmers. The dullness of life, where no vivacity of conversation is brought to the relief, weighs heavily on the buoyant spirit of the young. These are some, and only a small part, of the repellant influences which drive the young from their rural homes to the toils and excitements of cities and towns, and that keep many in towns from yielding to a natural fondness for the country and its employments.

Those who take to farming from choice are the ones who will enjoy the business and who will thrive in it, and who will make improvements in it. There is no necessary connection between farming—we mean practical farming, with the accompaniment of personal labor—and a rough, coarse, uncultivated course of life. The facilities for mutual improvement are as much within the reach of the farmer as of the city mechanic, and conversation with good books is quite as improving and pleasant as the common social intercourse of men in towns. Cultivation, in the farmer himself, his wife, his children, will show advantageously in the cultivation of his farm. Young persons should enter on their business with the determination to make it both profitable and pleasant, to redeem it from the discredit that rude natures and slovenly habits have brought

Old Books.

MR. EDITOR—I have been rather surprised by two recent articles in your paper: the one claiming for the Camden Association the oldest book in America—of the date of 1637; and the other, from Rev. Dr. MCILVAINE, that Hariot, has perhaps the oldest printed volume in the United States—of the date of 1631.

There is a grave mistake here. I have "Camden's Remains of Great Britain," printed in 1623, But I have also the following:

Returna Brevium.....printed in		1534
Copy of Order on Officers' Fees,	"	" 1537
Boke of Justice of the Peace,	"	" 1539
Office of Sheriff,	"	" 1538
Mode of Holding Court Baron,	"	" 1540

All of the above were printed at the office of Thomas Bertheolus, in London, and by him bound up together in one volume, and through almost a century in advance of your correspondents, I did not claim the distinction of owning the oldest book in America.

Yours, &c., ROBERT MCKNIGHT.

AN ELOPEMENT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—A policeman of Louisville, named D. H. Hall eloped with a Mrs. Cain of that city, and the guilty couple went together to Indiana, the woman taking away with her $5,000, the property of her husband. Tiring of each other after a while, they returned to Louisville, having expended $500 of that sum during their absence. On his return Hall was arrested for felony at the suit of Mr. Cain, and on the 19th was brought up for examination. The prisoner, Hall, who had been conducted to a seat in the court-room, was sent for by Mrs. Cain, who emerged from the clerk's office to meet him. Hall came outside of the railing which separates the auditorium from the court space proper, when Mrs. Cain advanced and met him, drawing Hall to precede her, and walking a few steps toward the clerk's door, she drew a revolver from its concealment and fired him, killing him instantly. The enraged woman was in the act of firing a second shot, when officer Tom Foreman seized the weapon, the hammer of which came down upon his finger, catching it between the hammer and cap—thus, it is supposed, the life of Hall was saved by this incident. The case against Hall was subsequently dismissed, and he declined to make any charge against the woman for the attempt upon his life.

A Lexington, Ky., dispatch of yesterday says: The Bouring mill of Marshall & Eastler, the hemp warehouse of J. W. Waddell, and the store and residence of Mr. M'Conachan, were burned yesterday. Loss thirty thousand dollars. Insurance thirteen thousand five hundred dollars.

The Dubuque Whisky Fraud.

In April, 1865, a large amount of liquor and highwines, the products of a distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, was seized under the Internal Revenue act. This was one of the first of the whisky frauds, and created a great sensation all over the country. A full report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue in the case, has lately been published.

The distillery was run by Messrs J. A. Rhomberg & Co., who, from the time of its opening in 1864, pressed it night and day into a large product. The proprietors were taken aback by the change of time, on which the tax of $2 per gallon was to go into effect, a difference of one month against their interest and calculation. They at once commenced a desperate game of fraud upon the Government, which was managed so skilfully as to involve as unsuspecting parties to share in the ultimate perils and loss. Paying duty on 79,183 gallons of highwines during the period of uninterrupted operations, the firm shipped to New York early in 1865 a product of alcohol and highwines equal to 163,000 gallons of highwines, an excess of 80,000 gallons over the amount on which duty was collected. One process among others, by which they manoeuvered in the fraud, was to secure inspection on a certain number of barrels of highwines and afterward emptying their contents into the alcohol still, refilling the barrels with other wines. At the time of the seizure, the amount of which the Government had been defrauded was a little over $160,000. The seizure of the property by the revenue officers found it in the hands of innocent parties, who held it for large advances. There were seized in store, or in transitu at Chicago, Buffalo and New York 1,050 barrels of highwines and 1,287 barrels of alcohol, the estimated value of which was $272,000. Messrs. Stenges & Sons, bankers of the Dubuque Branch Bank, had made advances upon clear bills of lading of $280,000. The total interest of outside parties in the proceedings amounted to $379,000. When the distillery was seized, it was found to be fully stocked for the prosecution of a large business, and with perishable property. The revenue officers, on instructions from Washington, kept the distillery running until the grain was all converted into spirits, amounting to 75,000 gallons. Out of this act grew the most serious complications of all, for, pending the decision on the seizures previously made, involving the whole machinery and material, under the views that the tax of $2.00 must be collected on every barrel of highwines made, the whole personal property at Dubuque, then in the United States Marshal's hands, was distrained for taxes. From this embarrassment the Department set to work to untie the knot. The Department will hereafter consulted the interests of the bankers and other innocent parties. The strict letter of the law, if carried out, meant forfeiture of all the property in the hands of the Government. But certain complications stood in the way. The spirits under the first seizure had been released under bond of indemnity filed by the bankers interested, May 22d, at that time satisfactory to Commissioner Lewis, and sufficiently protecting the interests of the Government as relaxed to the taxes due. In regard to the 75,000 gallons of spirits made by the Government officers, the Commissioner decided that it belonged to the Government, and the latter being clearly the manufacturer, the liability to tax did not exist.

The ordinary proceedings carried out, would have left the Government a heavy loser, for sharing one-half with the informers, a sale in the then depressed condition of the market would have left a large balance unpaid, and Rhomberg & Co. too entirely ruined for further resort. The end of the whole affair was the entering into of a bond, which has been fully complied with, in which Mr. Sturges entered into the following agreement:—

"To pay the tax due, and a further sum of $25,000 in lieu of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by Rhomberg, together with the costs and charges according to the revenue officers for the seizure, the United States to release and turn over to them the property under seizure, to surrender and cancel the bond of May 22d, to surrender, free of tax, the wines produced since the seizure, and remain liable for receipts for proceeds of the sale of the cattle, and to assign to them a bond given to the United States by Rhomberg & Co., as distillers, said property to be released upon their filing a bond conditioned that they should pay the costs aforesaid, and also the sum of $161,156 tax, and $25,000 in lieu of penalties, as follows: $50,000 in one month, and the balance in two equal payments, one and two three months, and the other in five months, with interest from the date of said bond."

Meeting of the Illinois Wool-Growers' Association.

The Illinois State Wool-Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, assembled in Bloomington, Illinois, on the 21st instant. The attendance was large, and quite a number of new members were added. The committee on resolutions made the following report, which, after considerable debate, was adopted:

WHEREAS, The wool-raising interest of the county is laboring under disadvantages and difficulties seriously affecting its prosperity, and, in fact, threatening its ruin, the Illinois State Wool Growers' Association adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Congressmen to see that we have sufficient protection against the low price of foreign wool, raised in warmer latitudes, where the raising of feed for sheep is unnecessary, semi-civilized labor cheap, and where wool can be grown for 10 to 15 cents per pound.

Resolved, That we ask Congress to adopt a specific duty of fifteen cents per pound on all unwashed wool, and thirty cents per pound on all washed wool.

Resolved, That the shoddy and woolen rags imported into the country should be subjected to at least equal duties on wool, and that in the place of wool to the detriment of the clothes-wearing community.

Resolved, That with proper protection the wool-growers and manufacturers of the United States can grow all grades and manufacture every quality of goods needed in our country.

Resolved, That it is vitally necessary that some change be made in the manner of marketing our wool, so as to give the growers some voice in fixing the prices, and not leave the matter as at present in the hands of middle men, manager of wool houses, whose only interest in the matter is to get their commission and perquisite, and who have sold our wool at ruinously low prices the past season, much lower for gold than before the war, while our expenses in gold are increased at least 50 per cent.

Resolved, That we urge upon the wool growers of Illinois to form county societies in every county in the State where one is not already established, and hold frequent meetings; that they and the State association establish unity of action and sentiment, whereby manufacturers will find it necessary to us to buy our wool, as they did before the war.

[Signed] F. FASSETT, Chairman.

A discussion arose as to the best manner of handling wool for market, which was participated in by Messrs. Amsden, of Henry; Hall, of Chicago; Shaffer, of Lee; Parsons, Boardman, and others. The general opinion seemed to be of handling wool clean, nearly all of the speakers being agreed in this. By this process a better price could be realized than by sending it to market in a dirty condition. Several gentlemen stated that from their opinion the best method of washing sheep was to put them on a ferry-boat, in a running stream of water, take them out a few rods, and let them swim ashore. The same operation was repeated after they had stood one hour in the sun to dry.

Dr. Clapp, of Peoria, said that the prominent wool-growers of Washington county, Pa., washed their sheep in this manner, and the wool commanded the highest price in market.

Mr. Minier said that where a running stream could not be obtained, a dam or tank might be constructed, and the sheep placed under the water from a spout. This was frequently done, and served a good purpose.

The Executive Committee introduced the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That we opposed to the renewal of the reciprocity treaty with Canada and the British provinces of North America.

Resolved, That on account of the heavy taxation, int luding the United States income tax, under which we labor, we are opposed to the importation of any wools duty free.

Resolved, That it is due the American woolgrower that he be protected from the ravages of dogs.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, such protection can be best afforded by a national tax of two dollars per head on dogs, thus tending to the extermination of many curs, while affording a revenue to the Government.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Just as the California steamship New York was about leaving her wharf on Wednesday, the detectives went on board and arrested one of the passengers, Edward L. Dawson, who is charged with being a counterfeiter and hailed from Jacksonville, Illinois. The allegation is, that he was a Supervisor there, and has in his possession some $7,000 belonging to the public. The sum of $3,755 was found in his possession. He was sent to jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Illinois.

Colonel Berdan, who has been experimenting for over two years on the alteration of muzzle to breech-loaders, has produced a musket which has already been approved of by a commission of English officers, and recommended by Sir Frederick Bruce to the home government. Patentees claim for the improvement a fast work, and it will be tested next month at the session of the commission lately appointed. The alteration will be from the Springfield or Enfield musket with equal facility and at a cost of not over two dollars. Col. Berdan is now in this city, where he was sent for from the *Republican*, and will make further experiments.

A Boston exchange states that James Felton, who, for the past three years, has been largely engaged in building iron vessels in Chelsea for the Government, has been obliged to suspend payment. Quite a number of East Boston mechanics, who have had contracts on his vessels, are heavy losers. One firm has bills to the amount of $15,000; another to the amount of $8,500 and others from $1,000 to $800. Some of them can ill afford to lose their claims.

The Ways and Means Committee has before it a bill providing that whenever the gross receipts of any railroad shall be divided, in whole or in part, from the transportation over such railroad of passengers, at rates exceeding three cents per mile, Indian corn, shelled, in sacks or in bulk, of wheat, in sacks or in bulk, of flour, wheat, rye or corn, in barrels or sacks, of sawed lumber, shingles, rails, coal and wood, at rates exceeding three cents per ton per mile for distances exceeding forty miles, including charges for loading and unloading the same, every person, firm, company or organization, owning or having the care or management of such railroad, shall be subject to and pay an additional duty of fifteen per centum on the gross receipts of such railroad.

A man in Randolph county, Ind., is supporting eight sets of children—one set by his present wife, three by former wives, three belonging to former wives, and one set belonging to the husband or father of his present wife by a previous wife—eighteen children in all. That man is certainly entitled to the sympathy of the community.

The foreign powers have obtained from the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor of Japan, three important concessions, namely: 1. The ratification by the Mikado of the treaties which had been concluded between the Shogun and the Tycoon. 2. The opening of Hioga. 3. The revision of the tariff. The Japanese Government has thus irrevocably bound itself to the treaties with the foreign powers, and from these treaties will naturally spring a very extensive trade with Europe and Japan.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* of the 17th says "A gentleman just in from Virginia City brings us a supplement to the *Montana Democrat*, published at Virginia City, containing the painful news of the shiverings and death from cold at Sun River Mines. Among the stampeders to Sun river, many horses were abandoned to die and in without riders, and the dead bodies of a good many men had been found, and a large number were at Clarke's Ranche, some twenty-five miles beyond Helena, badly frozen, and the place was a perfect hospital. Many would have to undergo amputation of limbs. It was feared some two hundred persons had frozen to death. The snow had fallen to an extraordinary depth at Blackfoot, and there was no communication with that place by coach."

CONSIDER.

BY CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

Consider
The lilies of the field whose bloom is brief:—
We are as they;
Like them we fade away,
As doth a leaf.

Consider
The sparrows of the air of small account:
Our God doth view
Whether they fall or mount,—
He guards us too.

Consider
The lilies that do neither spin nor toil,
Yet are most fair:—
What profits all this care
And all this coil?

Consider
The birds that have no barn or harvest-weeks:
God gives them food:—
Much more our Father seeks
To do us good.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

The Opera "Africaine," Meyerbeer's posthumous work, was originally to voluminous that the Grand Opera of Paris had to cut out same twenty songs and recitatives in order to bring it down to the ordinary length. A Paris writer has made the proposition to Fetis, the musical administrator of the author, to make an entirely separate opera out of these dismembered portions, and the latter has entered into negotiations with Madame Meyerbeer with a view to this project.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" the solos by Miss Louisa Pyne, Mrs. Warren, and Mr. Sims Reeves, was given at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, being the twelfth of Mr. Charles Halle's grand concerts this season. The band and chorus would number some three hundred strong.

Musical cigar-stands are imported from Paris to London. A knob at the top of the octagon door opens eight doors, displaying the cigars, and at the same time sets a music box running. But it is necessary for the owner to keep good cigars in it, if he wants to have it play melodiously.

We find a very good anecdote in one of our European exchanges, which not only is vouched for by good authority, but evidently bears the stamp of truth from the fact that Rossini's sarcastical talent is well known. It is said that Adelina Patti, when she was the last time in Paris, sang in Rossini's house. The maestro undertook to correct certain faults in her conception, when the young primadonna, as it were, snubbed the old maestro by some remark. "Very well," said Rossini, "you are perfectly right, my child. Sing, and make money, and when you have made enough come to me and I will teach you how to sing." This anecdote has not been contradicted yet by anybody, and therefore must be presumed to be true. In the *France Musicale* we find an article by the editor, M. Escudier, which takes the young lady severely to task, and say, that she has learned very well in America how to make a great deal of money in a short time, but that she will see that she will have to preserve a pieces of reputation. Like the famous Duchess, Lewy says the paper, she has marched, marched without stopping, and has exhausted while roaming, her divine breath and her constitution, and that the people are very guilty, who have prepared this dreadful existence to her. They may well surround her with flowers, and make her drink with perfumes and flattery, but she will see some day that she has been victim to the barbarous treatment, but then it may be, perhaps, too late."

If I were the father of a family, all the members of it should learn music. Almost all children have naturally good ears and can catch tunes easily; and, strange to say, they are able to master the mysteries of time much better at an early age than they do later. Both girls and boys should be taught to play on the pianoforte, which, although it wants the power of melting one sound into another—that touching human effect which some instruments possess—is invaluable in bringing almost every variety of music within reach, and permitting one, through arrangements and adaptations, to become acquainted, to a certain degree, with nearly all the thoughts of the greatest composers. No, I never could consent to see my family learn the grammar of music, thorough bass, and harmony. The knowledge of the intricacies upon which the scales are worked, and the examination of the manner in which they worked, would be a study of great interest, and I could but add the admiration with which they might happen to be regarded. But as for my children who have not such ingenluses would only build the better for building upon such a foundation; and those who were not, having been taught their earliest studies what real greatness is, and by the same process to comprehend what real littleness is also, in default of the charm of ever being to probably achieve that of modesty, and instead of becoming indifferent exceptionals, would resign themselves to being intelligent and understanding listeners—a race of which the world stands greatly in need.—*Sarchill Magazine*.

Felicien David has gone to St. Petersburg to produce the "Desert" and "Christopher Columbus," on the invitation of the Empress of Russia.

PERSONAL.

—Bishop Stevens was among the passengers of the Australian from New York to Liverpool, on Wednesday. He goes abroad for his health. On board were also Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratt, Philadelphia, and Rev. C. S. Robinson and lady.

—General Butler has capitulated for one. He has got a check from Smith Brothers, of New Orleans, the $80,000 in gold he was said to have illegally taken from them while in command there. The statement was doubted, but to-day it is officially corroborated. Without waiting for the result of the pending judicial proceedings, Butler has sent the money, not only saying all the gold back, but interest, costs, etc., making in all, $150,000. These facts were announced in the New York Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday forenoon.

—A gossipping New York correspondent says that one evening last week a wedding took place in the family of an eminent citizen. Among the bridal presents was a most elegant set of diamond earrings. While the wedding guests were examining the gifts these ear-rings were suddenly missed. It was soon ascertained that only two carriages had left the house. It was thought that one of the parties occupying them must have got a grab of the ear-rings, as such proved to be the case. A lady of high social position stole the ear-rings. The affair was hushed up, and a search is now going on.

—It is said that an agent of the American Missionary Society laboring in Virginia, recently called on a Presbyterian Doctor of Divinity, to interest him for the education of freedmen, and the Doctor coldly informed him that the Northern people had undertaken that job, and he would be left to them; when they got tired of it, as they soon would, then Southern Christians would take it up. The missionary afterward called upon Mosby, the guerrilla chief, who treated him in a very gentlemanly way, said the blacks could be left to the Yankees, and there could be no reasonable objection to it, and gave his assistance in finding citizens likely to assist him in his work.

—Gen. Forrest[illegible] at Memphis the other day and so far from being bound Mexico-ward he said: "Tell all whom it may concern that Forrest may be found at any time on his farm, among his ploughs, hoes, and shovels, endeavoring to make a support, and that others would do well to settle down with like purposes, and let the world know that they can be found at all times *to answer the calls of the Government*. As for me, I did all in my power to break up the Government, but I have found it a useless undertaking, and am now resolved to stand by the Government as earnestly and honestly as when I fought it."

—The Chicago *Republican*, speaking of General Thomas, says: He is a man of great character and great services. In many important respects he has a remarkable resemblance to Washington. Modest, solid, deliberate, wise, immovable, he is yet as quick and fertile in the hour of danger as he is comprehensive and cautious in preparing for the decisive effort. Ordinarily, he shows none of those brilliant qualities which charm and impress the multitude, and hence he is less known to the mass of the people and less esteemed than his deeds merit. But on the fatal field of Chickamauga he achieved what has rarely fallen to the lot of a military commander: he saved a battle, which, but for him, would have been a total rout, and kept for the country the fortress of Chattanooga, our foothold south of the Tennessee, and possibly the whole region south of the Ohio. His achievements at Mill Spring and Nashville, and on other fields, were scarcely less important in view of their actual and possible consequences. That is a fortunate nation which counts among its sons and servants such men as George H. Thomas.

TOO SHARP.—An amusing incident is told of a woman in England, whose husband, a wealthy man, died suddenly, without leaving any will. The widow, desirous of securing the whole of the property, concealed her husband's death, and persuaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will could be made. Accordingly, he was closely muffled in bed, as if very sick, and a lawyer was called in to write the will. The sick shoemaker, as the legacies bequeathed half of all the property to the widow, "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "The rascal has robbed me long enough," give and bequeath to the poor little shoemaker across the street, who has always been a good neighbor, and a devoted friend, and has earned a rich bequest for himself. The widow was thunderstruck with the man's audacious cunning, but did not dare expose the fraud, and so two rogues shared the estate.

FRIGHTFUL EFFECT OF ABSINTHE.—A correspondent relates the following strange story of the horrible effect of absinthe which was recently presented before the Paris courts:

"A strange spectacle of the horrible effects of absinthe was recently presented before the Paris courts. A negro, aged 37 years, was arraigned: he seemed to be at least 80, and a complete idiot; his vacillating eyes wandered restlessly and listlessly over the room, his mind vacilated hand and his lips quivered with nervous trembling. He was sixteen years in the prison office, and rose to a high post, when the demon of absinthe took possession of him, and he began to steal from the office. He was sentenced to only a year, and he stole so much that when his house was searched the objects found filled 222 boxes, each as much as a man could carry.

RELIGIOUS.

FIFTH SERMON ON BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, will be preached by Rev. HENRY MOORE, in Pepper-st. Congregational Church, Hand street. TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7 o'clock, a sermon to young men, on the subject, "Young Men Their Duty to God and their Country."

DR. J. J. McBRIDE'S

KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.
KING OF PAIN.

In still performing many of his wonderful cures. Here is a sample of the certificates we are receiving almost daily:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1866.

Messrs. McClarran & McKennan.—*Gentlemen*: Having been troubled with Asthma for the last eight years and finding nothing to give me relief, I was induced to try the King of Pain. A bottle of which I purchased from you. I am now perfectly well and have my rest. While I was taking it I was notified to call and receive my clothes being wet half the time. I will answer any that will address me.

Rev. R. WISHART, Mate S. S. Sampson.

We are receiving almost daily certificates from parties that have been cured of Asthma by this Great Remedy.

MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN,
Sole Agents,
85 Market st., cor. Diamond near Fifth.

HASHEESH CANDY.

Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy,
Hasheesh Candy.

At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 81 Market street,
No. 81 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

fe23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company, on WEDNESDAY, February 28th, 1866, at 8 P. M., at Russell & Stevenson's Warehouse, 164 Liberty street, for the purpose of transacting. It is hereby requested that all shareholders be present.

By order,
fe24-6td-ltaw R. A. SCHNABEL, Sup't.

WANTED—
A GOOD HAMMERMAN.

One to work on all kinds of shape work, shafts and car axles. Steady work and liberal wages will be paid. Address INGERSOLL, BALL & CO., Box 1109, Chicago, Illinois, or call at their Steam Forge Works, North Avenue Bridge, Chicago, Illinois. None but A. No. 1 need apply. fe23-2t

SCHOOL PROPERTY AND DWELLING FOR RENT.

That desirable School Property situate at Evergreen Hamlet, suitable for Young Ladies' Boarding School. Also, Dwelling House, containing seven rooms. Possession given immediately. Inquire of

WM. A. SHINN,
fe24-2w No. 137 Fourth street.

TUG BOAT.

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The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

A SERMON.

Preached by HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the Sunday Preceding New Year's Day, 1865, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

"The things are passed away."—2 Cor. v, 17.

Not in the sense of absolute change, but in a larger sense; former things.

On the last Sunday and the last day of the year, no person of any moral sensibility can well fail of associating with this anniversary some tender, some sad, and, whether tender or sad, wholesome reflections. There comes, in every one of our lives, varying endlessly as between one and another, dates of births, dates of marriages, dates of deaths, dates of joys and sorrows that are memorable; but my dates are not yours, nor are yours mine, of these events of Providence. Yet the new year is a date common to all alike. The end of one and the beginning of another period of time so large as is the orbed year is a date that brings us all to one common reflectiveness, and should bring us all to one common sensibility.

It is not a reply to say that certain outnidences are fanciful, and that they have no reality, and exist only in the imagination. And if we were for purposes of instruction, to detect parallels between natural events, the course of the year, the year's history, and our own experience, to say that many of these things were only practicable would be no answer.

I will not task myself this morning with laborious efforts, but mainly with gentler influences follow the theme suggested by our text and the day, deriving some lessons from nature, from providence, and some from personal experience.

Some few thoughts suggested by the aspect of nature may well occupy our minds. There is a mutual association in my mind connected with the planetary movements, and their effects upon the seasons and upon time. Nowhere is there a seeming, though not real, discrepancy more obvious than that which exists between the movements of the planets and the actual exhibition of the seasons upon earth. All the way from June the days are losing length. I know the day when they begin to shorten. It drops on my heart as distinctly as the sound from a bell that is struck. I watch for it with strange sadness, and take note of it. The longest day is struck, and not another shall be like unto it. The golden fringe of light is sheared each morning and each evening a little and a little closer. Yet not until October do we perceive a difference in length. Then, when the leaves begin to fall, and growths are slower, and the much-browsed pastures with difficulty recover their growths, we begin to sadly say, "The days are growing shorter," when they have been since grass shot. But the long days have filled the earth with heat, and the growing is not at its full when the wane begins. The lush amplitude of summer is past, though the days are shortening. The wasting minutes each morning are not registered. The dropping of other minutes are not noticed. If minutes are golden beads, every day puts on fewer, and drops off more, but we do not perceive it. The prosperity of summer hides the decline of summer. It is covered with its own abundance. And yet, a secret process is going on in human and is going on to destroy it. But, all through the weeks and months, it seems as if it was in the plenitude of power and of abundance of its power; yet, surely, it is wasting. Without a halt, without a change, without any less activity, with all its power distributing, it is yet wasting in June and July. All those flowers that come down before you, all these bannered trees that wave their trophies green and full, all the vast crystal dome that hives innumerable insects, are struck with decay. Look up into the heavens; no flaw is there; but the decree has gone forth. Look into the face of the sun; no sign is there of weakness or decay; but the decree has gone forth. And from the very pomp and glory of the season, in its flush and fullest pulse, the foundations are softly, but surely gliding away. And so, too, should men ponder that, long before they see the outward manifestations of decay, the might of their wisdom, the greatness of their power, and the amplitude of their influence, are at the root beginning to wane. their glory has culminated, and their days of strength are gliding.

The antithesis of this thought comes with this season. The shortest day of the year, thank God, is passed. And I know it. And if some angel had swung a crystal bell from off the battlements of heaven, and sent floods of streaming light all the way down to earth to say, "The year is lengthening," I might have replied, "Then tell me no tidings." I knew when the year waned; and I knew, almost to a moment, when another moment was set upon the length of my days. For this is my natal day, where moments and stars mark down events not in almanacs.

Just as sure as shortening days in July prophecy the end, so the lengthening days in January predict the reconing of life, the sweet resurrection of the year. The spring already smells sweet to me, although through the winter all its prefigures remain. And though the days are lengthening, and the sun is returning, and the summer joy, afar off, is advancing, still all the cold of winter is yet to come. The great mother of storms sings in the north, or roars in storms that shall not march in vain from the icy poles. Snows are yet to be piled and drifted. Bitter days are to come yet. The whole weight of winter is not laid after the days begin to lengthen. When hours are added, yet roots will gripe the ground, and not let go. But under the storm, through the snows, beneath the cold abround, under all the winter, is nevertheless this silent deliverance which surely coming. You cannot see yet the effects. No flower blossoms. No bud swells. Look into the night. No dew softly speaks to you. That which in summer is dew now is spiteful frost. Yet, along the early and late horizon is a circle of crescent light girdling the earth; and as sure as God's decrees, it is bringing summer with it, and every day nearer. As, when the flowers bloomed and triumphed in July, no man could see decay, so now, when death and winter roar or ill-at-ease breeding on the wings of the wind, no man see growth. Yet, as there was death in July, there is life in January.

Therefore, ye who mourn in harsh troubles, and ye who are overwhelmed in clouds and storms of adversity, know that, though winter yet lowers, the great causes of trouble have here changed long ago. And ye that stand in the sunlight of prosperity, know that the day may have struck at which you are beginning to recede from all your joy. Ye last are in sorrow, remember that, as the year goes on storming and thundering (and all the more because its festivities is sealed), so corporate seem sometimes to flow in and pile up like the tides in the Bay of Fundy; but already the revolution of the stars predicts their decadence and outflow. Your deliverance may be coming, though you see it not. Your days may wear away, and the sun may go down with a night, though the mid-day is full of snow.

Connected with these planetary motions is an illusion which may be turned, also, I think, to profit—for I have avoided, as much as might be, the more obvious and trite teachings of the year, to sort out, if I could, some that were less pondered, and that, from their novelty, would perhaps be more effective.

You all remember that the sun is substantially stationary, and that the motions which we attribute to the sun are really the motions of the earth. It seems as though that great orbed leader of the day swept in summer almost through the mid-heaven. And from my window, in summer, it sets behind Trinity church, rising far in the north on the east, and setting far in the north on the west; but now it rises in the south-east, and with oblique wheel sets in the south-west. Almost a quarter of the heavens measures the distance between the points of the sun's rising or setting in the longest day and the shortest. And we are accustomed to say that the sun has left the north; or, that it has gone to the south and is a pilgrim there. But, in fact, the sun is well nigh stationary. It is the earth that is removed. It recedes or draws near, making its own winter and summer.

And so we are accustomed, in our relations to the Supreme Being, to express, to speak in the same manner. We talk as if our sins and wrongs had driven God from us—and in that we are justified by the language of the Scriptures, which speaks of God as hiding, when men hide; as leaving men, when they leave him; as being angry and punishing men, when men invoke penalties on their own heads. We speak of God as if he were capricious, No, it is men that are capricious. We speak of God as if he changed. No, we are the ones that change. He makes no covenant, but stands in the centre of justice and love; and men find their winter when they recede from God, and their summer when they draw near to him.

Leaving these remoter, though I trust not unprofitable, because subtile, relations of nature, let us turn our thoughts, one moment, to some of its more familiar objects and aspects—and we are encouraged and warranted in doing it by the example of our Master himself. Do you remember the first birds of summer? I love a military band; and would not, unless I were tied by some insoluble duty, be debarred from rushing, like any other child, to the window or the door, to listen to the poorest band that might chance to be passing; and yet no band, with trumpet and trombone, or with fife and drum, stirs my blood as does the chirp of the first birds. And in my calendar I mark the day on which I hear the first birds. In looking over my calendar to-day, I took notice that year before last I heard the first robins in Hartford, behind my sister's house. And well I recollect how I thought it was the whistle of some boy. For I had scarcely thought that birds were due on their wings so early, back from a milder clime. And last year it was on the hillside in Peekskill that I heard them. And the day was one to be remembered; for a thousand associations rose up in me and sung heavenward with praise and thanksgiving when I heard the first signal, not only that winter had gone, but that spring had come again. It was the time of the singing of the birds. And through them the great season of summer, what solace there is in the music of these songsters of the air, not only as solaces that are to be enjoyed, but even to those that are in the city—for in our streets and gardens we have the vireos, the swallows, and the oriole. They wake me on the hillside; and the first sounds of the morning are the musical clatter of numerous birds singing in unbounded ecstacy, apparently. And in all the summer the air is full of their hymning. And is not it strange, or void of imagination, that does not at any time, in any better hour, learn any moral thought, derive any suggestion of praise, from the songs of birds. The meadow lark, that sings mournfully, or in a minor key; the quaint robin redbreast, that always beautiful and always present, though seemingly gone, having modestly hidden itself from view; all the various birds contribute to my enjoyment; but among them all not one so much as simple, homely, drab, speckled song-sparrow, that sings earlier, longer, and sweeter than all the rest. And to every one of them, when the summer is ended, for joy, for profit, for pleasure, I am beholden. I bear in my heart toward them a tribute of gratitude for all they have been to me and mine.

And when at last mid-summer comes, and the fervid days burn in the heaven, and the second birds are under way, bird after bird shuts up his music-book and leaves the choir, and the sound of melody grows rarer, and the chorus is less and less full. And silength come the silent weeks. All around us are birds flying in and out of hedges, and collecting in pastures. And then, unseen, as if by night, some day they are gone. Strange stillness is in the air, and hedge, and tree, and grass, is stolen at last only by the locust and the cricket. They have flown away. No hawk has swept down and stricken them and sealed their threat. They have departed, not died. And I sit in my silent chamber and hear them singing along the Ohio, and chirping on their southward way all down the Mississippi. They sing and chirp along the Delaware and Chesapeake, and around the tropic Gulf, and in flocks spend their winter in Southern forests. And then the spring brings them north again. They are not dead, neither do they sleep; but far away they live, are beauticous still, and sing.

Oh, ye, from out of whose house has gone the music of your life; oh ye, that neither by night nor by day with waking ear can hear those voices that once were the music of your days; oh ye, that water the insensate turf, and tread upon the grass and flowers over the dead, know that they are not dead that sang, and were with you and around you to bless you with God's best blessings. They have flown, not died. And in fairer climes, and with nobler voices, they await your coming, singing the song that shall have no ending.

Follow, then, the birds with faith; and, as they find their way and are safe, follow your children and your friends that wing their way to God, where they await you. Only they are alive that are dead. Only they are surely yours that are immortal.

Let us pass now to some of the providential aspects of the year, from which we may draw lessons.

I cannot but recall my own coming among you. Eighteen years ago it was, last October. I cannot but recall the varied thoughts of duty, the various purposes and resolutions, which I then framed in my own mind. Then young, then in the fullest flush of strength and hope and courage, transplanted from a far distant field into so ample sphere here, with all the ways of life open to me, which course to take was the question that presented itself before me for settlement. And well do I remember the counsel that I received from those who taught me to preach the Gospel, and not meddle with troublesome subjects; who taught me to follow the good old ways, and not seek to remove the landmarks; who taught me to consult the peace and harmony of the church, and who said, "Look over all the land, and see who are they that bring disturbance, and see what is the fate of those that choose to set themselves up for unattainable and ideal objects. Trust in the gradual and insensible working of the Gospel. Preach that, and let mischievous things alone." But there was that in me that prophesied. There was that which God gave me of faith, that led me to know, surely, that there were great truths for them sake of which it was a man's worth while, if need be, to be made an outcast; and that there were great wrongs, which no man who was faithful to God and his fellow-men could let alone. There was that which led me to know that there were great rights and great wrongs to which a man, if he meant to be true to the instincts of manhood, and true to the inspirations of the Gospel, must attach himself without counting the cost. And in that day, as you will remember—you that are in middle life, and surely you that are older—there was nothing more unpopular than for a man to be a witness against slavery, when in nineteen out of twenty churches he who dared to mention this theme in prayer, was scowled upon, and he who dared to mention it in a sermon was looked upon as almost guilty of sacrilege. For it was said that the Sabbath day was God's holiday, and that it was not a place for the introduction of such agitating topics. In far-away periods what was prosperous, but that which was wrong? And when was it wrong and what was safe but that which favored injustice?

Eighteen years have passed away; and I ask every young man who stands hesitating whether to follow what is true and right and just against seemings. Where is the great wrong that sat regent in the city, and domineered over merchant and mechanic? In the revolution of affairs, it has been swept as a tide at sea, only, unlike the tide, never to come back again. And that course that seemed only to threaten unpopularity, (which is equated to use that disgrace, and miscnances, and disasters rises in the ascendant, clear as the moon by night, radiant in the sun by day. And now, for what does God roll these events through time, if not to mark how old wrongs pass away? Thank God, we have stumbled out of this land of "The Wearing of the Green," "Pat Malloy," &c ing of all systems, slavery. At the vigor of summer seems to continue after the days have begun to decrease, so it may be that, after there is death at the end of the season, some faint blossoms may yet show themselves on the boughs. It may be that some spasmodic efforts will be witnessed in its limbs; but you and I know that by this terrific convulsion of war, slavery has passed, and no place has been found for it; and whatever recalcitrations there may be are but the spasms of a corpse after the spirit has left it. Slavery is dead. Not all are prepersons that once were in bondage; but slavery is dead; dead in the laws; dead in the constitution; dead everywhere but in human heart, which will carry slavery as long as it is human slavery is not of the North or South, but of simple human nature.

Lastly, in the providence of God, war itself has passed. All its terrors, all its sufferings, all its woes, all the horrors that enveloped its brow, are gone. Let us turn to the more personal experiences of life—those that speak to you individually.

How many things that belong to you are passed away? Are there any of you who might say, "All the purity in which I was reared by my father and by my mother is among the things that have passed away?" Are there any of you that have sold their birthright of honesty and truth for a mess of pottage—for a more seeming prosperity? And as you look back upon the year, may I not say, if you speak the truth of yourself, "Until the last year I was true and honest, but truth and honesty have passed away from me; they are among the old that are gone?" Are there any of you that look back upon the year with self-fighting, and say, "Would that I could recover it, and as a book that has been misprinted, cancel its errors and correct its contents? The year cannot be recalled. No hand can reach forth and bring it back. No man can erase and write again the unwaved and blotted lines of the page that I wrote upon it. It is gone and gone forever. But there is a new book opened in which you may write better things.

Are there any of you who look back into the past year and say, "It came with many a heavy, gloomy, dark-browed troubles; with heart-aches and pangs and sorrows which the night could not sleep down, and the day wear out; but God, blessed be his name, visited me, and my sorrows rolled away, and I saw brighter and better days."

"Old things are passed away." Is your spring come? Has not God sent to many of you hope that it seemed twelve months ago would never dawn upon your horizon? Your stars have gone out. Have they begun to rise again? Is there in your experience to-day no occasion to make an inventory of God's mercies to you? Are there not some of you that can look back upon a year in which your virtue had departed? Are there not some of you that can look upon a year in which your virtue had departed? Are there not some of you that can look upon a year in which your virtue had departed? Are there not some of you that can look

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CITY MATTERS.

FENIANISM RAMPANT.

Sent made to George Francis Train at the St. Charles Hotel—Train Switched off by the Roberts Party—The O'Mahoney Peace Messengers Cried Down—An Exciting Time.

Last evening about eight o'clock, an immense crowd of Irishmen assembled in front of the St. Charles Hotel, on Wood street, for the purpose of serenading George Francis Train, B. Doran Killian, Father Curley, and James McDermott, representatives of the O'Mahoney faction of the Fenian Brotherhood. A brass band was in attendance, and after several patriotic airs had been performed the four gentlemen mentioned appeared on the balcony and were received with loud cheers. Mr. Train thanked the audience for the courtesy extended, and inquired what they wanted him to speak about. (A voice—"Ireland and the Fenians.") He stated that he was a friend of Ireland, and had devoted much of his time and means to her service, and was willing to do more. He was here for the purpose of delivering an address, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the Fenian cause, but he was sorry to see that the President of the Congress, now in session in this city, had come out of his way to say that he (Train) did not speak for the Fenian cause. He denounced this assertion as a libel upon the good sense of Irishmen. Although not a Fenian himself he had espoused the cause, had traveled through the country delivering lectures in their behalf, and the funds realized had been religiously applied towards the project of liberating Old Ireland. He was the Fenian's friend even in London, where he had been imprisoned for delivering a speech favorable to her Independence. The American people were in favor of the liberation of Ireland from the tryany of English laws. Irishmen are not in this country on sufferance. They were here at the Nation's birth, and the names of nine natives of the Emerald Isle could be found attached to the Declaration of Independence. The very moment Ireland fires a gun, America will acknowledge her as a belligerent. He was not a Fenian, but thought it was high time every Irishman was. Two hundred thousand Irishmen had died through British misgovernment laws, and now is the time for revenge. He was sorry to see contentions among Fenians.

An enthusiastic Irishman in the crowd, inquired why he was not a Fenian, when a scene of great confusion ensued. Cheers, intermingled with hisses, made it impossible to distinguish what was said. At this moment voices called out, "Put the purpurer, McDermott, off the balcony," "Down with the apostate priest Curley," and similar expressions. Train endeavored to regain order, and had partially succeeded, when a man standing in the middle of the street, who announced himself to be "Ed. Carey," cried out that he was a bona fide accepted agent of Fenianism, and was not a Fenian. Train replied that he had known himself to be a staunch friend of Ireland, and had aided to fill the coffers of the Fenian Brotherhood. A call for "Morrison" was then raised, to which Train, with his accustomed coolness, continued to speak. It being apparent to him, however, that the crowd had come together for what speech had been finished, he stepped back upon the balcony.

Father Curley then made his appearance, and was received with hisses and shouts of derision. The Reverend Father endeavored to prevail upon the crowd to hear him, promising to detain them only one moment, but his efforts were unsuccessful.

Mr. McDermott then advanced, smilingly, to the front of the balcony, when this dissatisfaction of the crowd reached the utmost point, and he retired in confusion.

The cries for "Morrison" still continued, and upon his appearance at one of the hotel windows, deafening cheers were given for him. His entrance upon the balcony, was, however, disputed by the O'Mahony faction, who informed him that the meeting belonged to them. Morrison's friends interfered and pushed him forward, when the proprietor of the hotel presented himself, and said that he would not permit any further speaking from the balcony.

Morrison, however, persisted, and was about proceeding to speak, when the proprietor seized hold of him and informed him in a very emphatic manner that he was in earnest. Some one proposed that Morrison could speak from the steps of the entrance to the hotel, and thither he and his party departed. Just at that time an omnibus drove up to the door, when Morrison mounted the roof and commenced to harangue the crowd. He said he had some respect for Train, who had done eminent service for Ireland, but not for the company he keeps—O'Mahony and his infamous clique. "McDermott is a perjured man; let me tell you his ni-story."

McDermott, who had maintained his position on the balcony, characterized the charge made against him as a lie, and offered to prove it if the opportunity was afforded him. The crowd, however, hissed him down, and Morrison continued to denounce O'Mahony faction. McDermott, who appeared determined to have his say, again interrupted Morrison, and held up a slip of paper which he said was a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Logan, recommending the Fenian Brotherhood to give their support to President O'Mahony.

This announcement was received with hisses and cries of "a forgery," and three three cheers for President Roberts and General Sweeney were given. McDermott looked uneasy for a moment, but he soon recovered his equanimity, and crossing over to the landlord who was still on the balcony, told him he did not care for the omnibus to be driven away he would force the crowd to listen to him. The landlord, who was greatly excited and feared a row would occur, promised to do so, and sent a boy to inform the driver to remove the vehicle forthwith. When the driver received the orders he drew up the reins, and, to the evident disgust of Morrison and his friends, drove away.

Calls were then made for Train, but that gentleman, apparently being satisfied with his former reception, failed to make an appearance. Ah impromptu meeting was held on the street, which was addressed by a young man, who stated that he had been a member of the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, and also in this country. Funds had been contributed in Ireland and sent to O'Mahony, who pledged his manhood that a fleet of vessels was being fitted out to transport upon the oppressor of England, O'Mahony pocketed the money, and distributed it among his satellites, a delegation of whom were in this city endeavoring to defeat the action of the Congress now in session. He characterized O'Mahoney as a perjured villain, and accused him of sending an agent to Ireland to betray the cause.

Upon the adjournment of the first meeting, the representatives of the two factions met in the hotel, and an angry altercation took place between them. One of the Roberts men informed McDermott that he "Yankees were as much as a man's life was worth to raise any objection to O'Mahoney's rule, but the case was different in Pittsburg, as Father Curley's then struck at McDermott, when Mr. Train sprang forward, and said he considered the meeting peaceably on a peaceable mission, but the treatment they had received at the hands of those who should be their friends, was such that they would hereafter be mortal enemies. He addressed the Roberts faction, and said that in spite of them had departed forever. He then retired with his three friends to a private parlor, while the other party remained the masters of the ground.

Considerable feeling was manifested by our Irish citizens, last evening, at the conduct of the Roberts party. While no doubt could exist as to the fact that the meeting held by Train and his friends was conducted in a peaceable manner, they were willing to overlook it, on the ground that the end attained justified the means employed. Should it may, that all hope of harmony between the two factions is now at an end, and the success of the project may be considerably retarded thereby.

The Clergy on the New Marriage Act

A meeting of the ministers of the cities and vicinity was held in the Lecture Room of th Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's) yesterday afternoon, the object of which was to take steps to prevent the passage of the Marriage bill now pending in the Legislature, and which has passed through the lower house. The Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard was called to the Chair, and Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., supplied the secretary.

The Rev. Dr. Sproull led the meeting in prayer, after which the chairman stated the object for which they had assembled. The gentlemen present then briefly stated their views in relation to the bill in question, and their unanimous opinion was, that it would not accomplish the end contemplated, and would afford no protection either to ministers or magistrates in the celebration of the marriage ceremony. After fully canvassing the whole subject, it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature against the further passage of the act, and to draw up a bill embodying all the provisions necessary to prevent hasty and clandestine marriages, and protect ministers and magistrates in the celebration of the marriage rite. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., James Prestley, D. D., John Douglas, D. D., Thomas Sproull, D. D., and John G. Brown, D. D. This committee will meet in Dr. Howard's Lecture Room, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

After some further conversation on the subject, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

All the ministers of the two cities and vicinity are earnestly and respectfully invited to be present then, to hear the report of the committee. As the matter is one of great importance, it is hoped the meeting will be full.

Robbery in Allegheny.

Another bold robbery was committed in Allegheny a few days ago, and which was deemed advisable not to be made public until the guilty party was arrested. A merchant from the country called at the shoe store of Patterson & Hay, on Federal street, to purchase some stock, he being accompanied by a young man. The merchant proceeded up stairs, leaving a boy who was employed in the store, and the young man in the store room. While the boy was busily engaged with a customer, a pocket-book containing about three hundred dollars was taken from the iron safe, the door of which was open. The loss was soon afterwards discovered by Mr. Hay, and suspicion fell upon the young man as the thief. Officer Bowden, of the night police, was dispatched after the young man, and succeeding in arresting him. The friends of the young man, however, succeeded in settling the affair by the return of the money to Mr. Hay, and paying the costs.

LARCENY.—A man named James Thompson applied at the tavern of Domenic Gallagher, on Water street, yesterday, for boarding and lodging. He was furnished with boarding, and a short time afterwards stole some clothing valued at sixty-five dollars, some bed clothing valued at fifty dollars and a dress, all the property of Mr. Gallagher, and which was valued in all at about one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He also broke open a trunk belonging to a lady boarder, named Ellen McFadden, and took therefrom a pocket-book containing twenty-five dollars in greenbacks, and a gold breast-pin, valued at ten dollars. Mr. Gallagher and Mrs. McFadden repaired to the office of Alderman Strain and made information against Thompson for larceny. The accused was arrested and held in five hundred dollars bail in each case for trial at Court.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—Large congregations, every Sabbath morning, manifest their deep interest in the sermons on the Pilgrim's Progress, which are being delivered by Rev. Henry G. Moore, in the Plymouth Congregational Church. Mr. Moore interprets and applies the points and incidents in the journey of the Christian pilgrim from the city of Destruction and the celestial city. The fifth sermon will be delivered to-morrow morning, and will embrace a notice of the Way of Salvation, where Christian loses his burden; the hill difficulty; the arbor where Christian sleeps and lost his roll, with a notice of some characters with whom he met on the way.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Yesterday morning, upon the convening of the Court of Common Pleas, the verdict in the case of James C. McGrew & Co., vs. Capt. Wm. Stone, which had been sealed on Wednesday evening, was opened, when it was discovered that the jury had failed to find the defendant. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The case of John Page vs. Hon. John Heath, which was commenced in the District Court, before Judge Williams, on Wednesday morning, has not yet been concluded. A large number of witnesses have been examined on both sides, and it is probable that the case will consume the principal portion of next week.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade, yesterday, on 'Change, J. R. Hunter, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents of the Board, read the letter of introduction of George Francis Train, from the Omaha Board of Trade, and introduced Mr. Train to the Board.

On motion of Wm. Eichbaugh, Esq., Mr. Train was invited to address the merchants, manufacturers and all others interested, at the Exchange Reading Room, at 3 o'clock on the subject of the West and the Pacific Railroad. Citizens generally are invited to attend.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.—Casper Kittgar, proprietor of a beer hall, on Liberty street, near Plum alley, was before the Mayor yesterday afternoon on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. After hearing the testimony of the officer who had made the information, the Mayor concluded that Casper was guilty, and inflicted a fine of fifty dollars and costs. An appeal from the decision of the Mayor was taken, and the case will be carried up to Court.

THE NEW LICENSE BILL.—The Committee on Remonstrances against the new license bill will be ready to report at the meeting in the First United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. W. J. Reed's,) on Seventh street, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. We understand that a great many names were added to the Remonstrances at the different churches in the city on Wednesday evening last. All interested in this cause are invited to be present.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—By general request, the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association will give another entertainment in Wilkins Hall, on Fourth street, on Monday evening next. Many were turned away from the doors on their first exhibition in Wilkins Hall, on account of being unable to gain admission. In addition to the exercise of the last exhibition, some new and interesting features will be produced. We expect to see the hall again jammed.

THAT ROCK.—The damage sustained to the track of the Pennsylvania railroad by the heavy rock which fell from the side of the hill, near Cliff street, on Thursday, was not so great as has been reported. Only one rail was damaged, which was replaced in a few hours afterwards. The rock is in the cellar attached to the City Flouring Mill, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in removing it.

TEMPERANCE SERMON.—Prof. S. J. Wilson will, by special request, deliver a lecture on temperance and will review the past year's work at some length, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, on Franklin street, in the Sixth ward, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at seven o'clock. Every one in favor of and opposed to the new license bill are respectfully invited to attend.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—Mr. R. N. Kennedy, proprietor of the Pearl Flour Mill, appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, yesterday, and preferred a charge of aggravated assault against John McBrotney, Robert McKarahan and William Gormly. It appears that while a countryman was driving his wagon along the streets, the defendants jumped into the wagon and threw a bag of oats out, against the entreaties of the countryman. Mr. Kennedy, observing the actions of the men, remonstrated with them, when they jumped upon him, (Mr. K.) treating him in a most brutal and outrageous manner, at the same time McBrotney flourishing a large knife. They were all arrested, and a hearing was had before the Mayor on the evidence not implicating him. McKarahan gave bail in the amount of five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court, and McBrotney in default of one thousand dollars bail, was committed for trial.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Louis Kaufman made information yesterday before this magistrate charging Jacob Lang with false pretense. Kaufman stated that in January he loaned Lang seventy-five dollars, which he promised to return in three days, but did not do so. Subsequent further stated that he verily believes that Lang is selling his worldly effects, to run away and defraud his creditors. The hearing was postponed until Monday next for final. George Weisenberger made oath charging his wife Julia Ann with surety of the peace and battery, and also threatening him with bodily harm. The wife was arrested and held in the sum of five hundred dollars bail for her appearance at Court.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Wm. Healy was arraigned before this magistrate yesterday, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Mary McLean. The parties reside on Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward. Sophia Healy was also arraigned, and held in two hundred dollars bail for trial. Mary Heiler made oath charging her husband, Dennis Heiler, with desertion. Mary stated that for the last two years Dennis has refused to support her, although he had the means. The parties reside in Shenbenville. Warrant issued. A hearing was had in the cases of Peter Miller, charged with the larceny of Harry Bell's watch and battery and surety of the peace. Miller was committed to jail for trial, in default of $200 bail in each case.

ROBBERY PREVENTED.—On last Thursday night, some villain entered No. 40 Sixth street, but fortunately several gentlemen occupying rooms there, had provided themselves with Starr's patent Burglar Alarm Bell, and thus the secondrel was foiled in his bold attempt at robbery. Two police officers were on the ground, but the villain succeeded in making his escape. To the banker, the merchant and to private families, this bell is invaluable. No one who values life and property should be without them.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

The following gentlemen are the authorized agents in the towns named for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL:
Alliance, Ohio.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad.....WILLIAM SWEES.
Altoona, Pa.....Geo. W. PATTON.
Alliance, Ohio.....D. G. HOTTEL.
Altoona, Pa.....H. FETTINGER.
Allegheny City.....
Brownsville, Pa.....SHOWERS & SIMONTON.
Baldwin's.....W. C. ANDREWS.
Blairsville, Pa.....W. R. BOYERS.
Beaver, Pa.....
Bellaire, Ohio.....W. J. MCKNIGHT & BRO.
Bellair, Ohio.....ISAAC T. OXTORY.
Birmingham, Pa.....J. REIN.
Burgettstown, Pa.....E. P. WILSON.
Braddock's Field, Pa.....S. O. SMITH.
Bakerstown, Pa.....T. STEWART.
Butler, Pa.....H. C. HEIDMAN.
Cadiz, Ohio.....N. A. HANNA.
Cambridge.....W. J. HAMMOND.
Coshocton, Ohio.....H. H. CONNELLY.
Cookstown, Pa.....
Connellsville, Pa.....J. H. COLEMAN.
Canonsburg, Pa.....MILES BEATY.
Columbiana, Ohio.....
Canton, Ohio.....A. PRICE & BRO.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....C. H. JORDAN.
Culmersville, Pa.....H. C. JORDAN.
Candor, Pa.....
Cecil, Pa.....J. MATHEWS.
Cecil, Pa.....SAML. ROSS.
East Liverpool, Ohio.....T. STEVENSON.
Earlville station, Ohio.....W. RAYNARD.
Elizabeth, Pa.....
East Liverpool, Ohio.....
Ewing's Mills, Pa.....
Fayette, Pa.....
E. & P. R. R.....J. M. SNYDER.
Greensburg, Pa.....SAML. ROSS.
Greensburg, Pa.....
Hollidaysburg, Pa.....H. MCCUNE.
Havelock, Pa.....S. CLARK & CO.
Hopedale, Ohio.....J. HARPER.
Indiana, Pa.....WM. EARL.
Irwin, Pa.....THOMAS PATTON.
Jamestown, Pa.....J. H. CARR & CO.
Jacobs, Ohio.....H. BROWN.
Jeannette, Pa.....W. H. DICKEY.
Kittanning, Pa.....J. WILSON.
Library, Pa.....T. LONERGAN.
Latrobe, Pa.....T. J. HAWORTH.
Linesville, Pa.....
Leechburg, Pa.....
Laysville, Pa.....A. L. JOHNSON.
Monongahela City, Pa.....AMOS CRALL.
Mansfield, Pa.....H. H. EVANS.
Mercer, Pa.....P. J. PIERCE.
Massillon, Ohio.....H. C. BROWN.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.....O. SPRINGER.
New Lisbon, Ohio.....E. P. MOORE.
Meadville, Pa.....W. W. WARD.
Monongahela House.....E. WINCHESTER.
Marietta, Ohio.....C. JOHNSON.
Morgantown, West Virginia.....
Mansfield, Ohio.....T. A. DERRING.
Mansfield, Ohio.....DAVIDSON & WILSON.
Manchester, Pa.....M. A. TOWNSEND.
Mercer, Pa.....A. R. JOHNSTON.
New Castle, Pa.....R. M. ALLEN.
North Liberty, Ohio.....
North Benton, Ohio.....JAMES CHRISTIE.
New Somerset, Ohio.....A. J. BERAN.
New Waterford, Ohio.....J. BERAN.
Noblestown, Pa.....J. P. HUGHES.
Oil City, Pa.....
Poland, Ohio.....RUFUS PARKER.
Penna. R. R.....M. RILEY.
A. C. & C. R. R.....J. C. WELCH.
Pennsylvania R. R.....A. C. LOOMIS'
Pt. F. W. & C. RR.....J. C. WELCH.
Pulaski, Pa.....J. R. REES'
Punxsutawney, Pa.....
Perrysville, Pa.....J. ENGLISH'
Princeton, Pa.....C. R. JOHNSON
Rochester, Pa.....J. LINNENBRINK'
Ravenna, O.....W. Y. BLACKBURN
Rostraver, Pa.....M. W. ECKLEY
Rural Ridge, Pa.....WILLIAM PORTER
Salem, Ohio.....
Salisbury, Pa.....W. MCQUISTON'
Sewickly, Pa.....BREADING'S
Sharon, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Salem, Ohio.....ISAAC TURNER
Sharpsville, Pa.....C. M. RICE
Smithfield, Ohio.....G. R. SARGENT
Smicksburg, Pa.....W. N. SIMS
Steubenville, Ohio.....GLENDENNING & SON
Steubenville, Ohio.....J. N. ATEN
Smithfield, Pa.....J. HENDERSON
Spring Dale, Pa.....R. MCDONALD
Tuscarawas, Ohio.....J. H. SPRINGER
Upper Middletown, Pa.....JAMES NICKLES
Youghiogheny.....A. FULTON.
Wellsville, Ohio.....GEORGE A. IMBRIE & CO.
Washington, Pa.....BENJ. BRACKNEY & CO.
Waynesburg, Pa.....GEO. S. JEFFRIES
Wooster, Ohio.....BONEWITZ & CARR
West Newton, Pa.....T. STEVENSON.
Wheeling, W. Va.....W. P. MCKELVEY.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, February 23—P. M.

The local money market was slightly stringent today. The turn in New York advanced rates within a few days causes some closeness here, and lenders are postponing offerings until a more settled condition of affairs. Indeed the whole market is feverish, and recent events at Washington have their effect upon capital, which always retires from actual use (especially in stocks) whenever the political horizon is clouded by disagreements between the different departments of the Government.

In local securities and stocks we have little to note. The demand for bank shares continues brisk, and there are inquiries made for the various bonds issued by the county, cities, railroads, and the Monongahela Navigation Company. The latter is offered at 81½ instead of 9½, as erroneously printed in our previous report. Connellsville Railroad sixes are offered at 80, which would yield a fair interest were it not for the heavy taxation of the coupons of this and similar bonds.

—The New York petroleum stock market during this week has ruled rather dull, and a general disposition to realize is manifest, so much so in some instances as to cause a decline. Pithole sold at 9 in the morning, and declined to 8 9-16 and 8 5-16 in the afternoon; Bennehoff was materially firm at 15 60. An injunction has been applied for against this company by parties claiming the territory. A decision is expected soon upon the case. The stock is somewhat depressed on this account. Caledonia was weak at 16¾; Rynd Farm sold at 61, a further decline from last quotations.

—The loan bill, it is confidently expected, will be brought up for consideration in Congress before the close of next week. The only dispute in reference to it will be as to the authority to necotiate a foreign loan at 5 per cent. The authority is valuable only as a regards loans abroad, and must be granted if any hope is entertained of funding the currency debt into long bonds at this rate. No capitalist in this country, much less any business man, wants 5 per cents, and there is not at this moment any pressing demand at 6 per cent. even. As affairs now stand the Government credit is in the same position as that of individuals, and people will rather have the principal debt in the shape of 7-30s and compound notes might be made convertible into long 6 per cents.

—The pressure for money growing out of the sale of gold by the government, has demonstrated the fact that the banks of New York are now overloaded with plain legal tenders, and are not prepared for any drain in that quarter. The last official report showed in round numbers, $68,000,000 of legal tender, including deposits with agents, while the circulation was but $30,000,000. It is estimated that this amount is divided substantially as follows:

Sub Treasury department	$25,000,000
Compound Notes	20,000,000
Plain Legal Tenders	13,000,000
Total Legal Tenders	$58,000,000

The Assistant Treasurer can aid the banks by waiving the ten days' notice upon the deposits of the banks with him, but this process is not one to make money easy upon the streets or among merchants.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: During the past six months several hundred thousand dollars have been invested in Harbor Bonds in Oil Company stock and some genuine. To day on 'Change an innocent stockholder of a well-known company asked one of the Directors when a report would be made. The Director replied that "he did not know." Whereupon the bystanders commenced to banter the stockholder, and one individual asked him how much he had invested. He replied, "One thousand dollars, whereupon another bystander offered him $10 for his stock, upon which Mr. ——— indignantly replied in the negative and $200 for the same. The Director, before alluded to, says he has been offered $1,000 out of hand for the offer of $500 per share was made, prompted Chapin the stockholder on the shoulder and said, "Sold." Whether it is the stock or the stockholder that was sold, remains to be seen.

—The horse railroads in Massachusetts, with equipments, cost $4,492,840. The total receipts from all interest last year amounted to $1,631,502, being $99,331 more than their income. There was paid in dividends $123,571. The total number of cars run, 321; number of horses owned, 1,905; number of men employed, 997, and number of passengers carried, 26,631,414, against 22,000,853 in 1864. The number of horses was also the highest 9 per cent., and the lowest 3 per cent. The number carried in 1865 was 4½ times greater than U. S. taxes, was $47,364, and in 1864, $85,502. The United States taxes in 1865 were $35,499, and in 1864, $20,266.

—The impression endeavored to be created in the stock market by the "bears," that all the railways are falling off in business as compared with a year ago, is not warranted in fact. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad earned in December, 1865, $61,360, and in December, 1864, $45,106. In January, 1866, the earnings were $66,284, as against $51,154 in 1865, the gain in the two months is $32,863 over the corresponding period a year ago.

—The Oak Shade Oil Company, of Philadelphia, announces a dividend of 3 per cent., clear of tax, payable on the 5th of March.

—The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway earned in January:

1866.....$168,788 81 | 1865.....$173,556 78 | Dec.....$4,757 97

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 24, 1866.

Trade was not very active. The sales made were on a small scale, and confined to the wants of the trade; no prices no change was perceptible. The receipts of produce keeps pace with the wants of the market. The weather was decidedly pleasant and springlike. The Ohio and Monongahela rivers are in a navigable order, with a fair amount of freight being shipped. The Allegheny is still ice-bound in the oil region locality. The present mild spell will soon open trade with that region. Among the departures announced this day is the Julia No. 2, for Zanesville; Yorktown, for Nashville; and America, for New Orleans. The pretty packet Nora, Capt. Henry Devenny will follow the Keenan to Cincinnati. She will commence receiving this day.

BACON—The market was cleedy, with a fair trade demand. Sales of 30,000 lbs sides, boxed, at 15½ for all purposes. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders—6,000 do, at 11½@11¾; 3,000 lbs, at 11¾@11¾. Sides—Cincinnati 5,000 do at 15½@15¾.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The following are the present wholesale quotations: Soap—Family, 6½@7c; and dipped 10c. Candles—Star—20c. Pale—Star—20c. Pale—Germania, 18c. Extra, 17c. Adamantine, 16c. Extra Sperm, 45c. Extra Sperm, 42c. Extra Sperm, 40c. Extra Sperm, 38c. Extra Sperm, 35c. Extra Sperm, 32c. Extra Sperm, 30c. Extra Sperm, 28c. Extra Sperm, 25c. Extra Sperm, 22c. Extra Sperm, 20c. Extra Sperm, 18c. Extra Sperm, 16c. Extra Sperm, 14c. Extra Sperm, 12c. Extra Sperm, 10c. Extra Sperm, 8c. Extra Sperm, 6c. Extra Sperm, 4c. Extra Sperm, 2c. Extra Sperm, 1c. Extra Sperm, ½c. Extra Sperm, ¼c. Extra Sperm, ⅛c. Extra Sperm, 1/16c. Extra Sperm, 1/32c. Extra Sperm, 1/64c. Extra Sperm, 1/128c. Extra Sperm, 1/256c. Extra Sperm, 1/512c. Extra Sperm, 1/1024c. Extra Sperm, 1/2048c. Extra Sperm, 1/4096c. Extra Sperm, 1/8192c. Extra Sperm, 1/16384c. Extra Sperm, 1/32768c. Extra Sperm, 1/65536c. Extra Sperm, 1/131072c. Extra Sperm, 1/262144c. Extra Sperm, 1/524288c. Extra Sperm, 1/1048576c. Extra Sperm, 1/2097152c. Extra Sperm, 1/4194304c. Extra Sperm, 1/8388608c. Extra Sperm, 1/16777216c. Extra Sperm, 1/33554432c. Extra Sperm, 1/67108864c. Extra Sperm, 1/134217728c. Extra Sperm, 1/268435456c. Extra Sperm, 1/536870912c. Extra Sperm, 1/1073741824c. Extra Sperm, 1/2147483648c. Extra Sperm, 1/4294967296c. Extra Sperm, 1/8589934592c. Extra Sperm, 1/17179869184c. Extra Sperm, 1/34359738368c. Extra Sperm, 1/68719476736c. Extra Sperm, 1/137438953472c. Extra Sperm, 1/274877906944c. Extra Sperm, 1/549755813888c. Extra Sperm, 1/1099511627776c. Extra Sperm, 1/2199023255552c. Extra Sperm, 1/4398046511104c. Extra Sperm, 1/8796093022208c. Extra Sperm, 1/17592186044416c. Extra Sperm, 1/35184372088832c. Extra Sperm, 1/70368744177664c. Extra Sperm, 1/140737488355328c. Extra Sperm, 1/281474976710656c. Extra Sperm, 1/562949953421312c. Extra Sperm, 1/1125899906842624c. Extra Sperm, 1/2251799813685248c. Extra Sperm, 1/4503599627370496c. Extra Sperm, 1/9007199254740992c. 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